

INTIMATIONS

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[101]

THE GERMAN VIEW.

A JOUJOUR GENERAL.

PLAQUE OF ADVICE—AND MITTENS.

Mr. Charles Tower (lately Correspondent of *The Daily News* in Berlin) writes:—Dr. Paul Goldmann, the Berlin correspondent of the *Nue Freie Presse*, has succeeded in interviewing General von Hindenburg, the German national hero, pending the next Russian onslaught. The following is the translated text of the General's observations:

"The Russians are good soldiers, and maintain discipline, and discipline ultimately decides the campaign. But Russian discipline is something other than German and Austro-Hungarian discipline. In our armies it is the result of our *esprit de corps* and *morale*; in the Russian armies it is rather dumb, blunt obedience. The Russians have learned much since their war with Japan: their strength lies in the open field. They are brilliant at digging themselves in. Our men, too, have learned that now. But there will soon be an end of this digging-in when the ground freezes hard. That is one of the advantages which a winter campaign gives us against the Russians. When they can no longer sink into the ground they will have a bad time of it. We are not in the least afraid of the Russian superiority of numbers; it is their principal weapon. They were three to one at Tannenberg, and you have seen how much it helped them there. But superiority in numbers is not decisive; at the present stage of the war it is less decisive than before."

"FRIGHTFULNESS" OF WAR.
"The Russians won't roll over us; on the contrary, they are getting staler. All signs point to their soon being at the end of their tether. They are beginning to lack arms and ammunition, and also they are going hungry. Even their officers are short of food. The country, too, is suffering distress; Ludz is starving. That is regrettable, but it is a good thing, for one can conduct no war with sentimentality. The more brutal the conduct of war is the more charitable it really is, for the sooner it will be ended. One may observe even by the way in which the Russian troops fight that soon they will be able to fight no longer. There is great lack of food in Russian Poland, because we occupy the Russian coal-fields. I do not know if Petrograd gets its coal from Poland, but when the northern harbours freeze how is Russia to import English coal?"

"The war with Russia at present is principally a war of nerves. A General Staffhaus have no nerves, for a nervous General Staff infects the whole army with an uneasy spirit. If Germany and Austria-Hungary have the steeper nerves and will hold on, they will win. And they will have the better nerves, and they will hold on."

Two of General von Hindenburg's staff with the correspondent also spoke were General Ludendorff and Lieut. Colonel Hoffmann. The latter observed: "We have the feeling of absolute superiority over the Russians. We must win and we will win." General Ludendorff, who is well known as the "monosyllabic General," merely said, "We'll do it."

RUSSIAN ROADS.
Describing the roads in Russian Poland, von Hindenburg said: "It is impossible to imagine them. On one main road we came across an obstruction. We could see nothing at all on the surface, but when the thing was removed it proved to be the carcass of a horse, which had completely disappeared in the morass of mud."

The General said he had received a letter from someone unknown bitterly abusing him because a Russian cavalry had again appeared in some frontier town. "I can't present the," said the General. "It is bound to happen once and again. I can't line up my troops all along the frontier like a sanitary cordon. The only way to spoil the Russians' pleasure in staying on German soil is constantly to reassemble our armies and constantly to defeat the enemy."

"The public should not be so nervous," added General Ludendorff.

Dr. Goldmann (whom I knew in Berlin as an Anglophobe) continues his report as follows: "At General Hindenburg's headquarters there is no hatred of the Russians; and it is even admitted that the Russians fight honourably. There is also recognition for the French defence of their country. It is only the English who are hated here as elsewhere. General Hindenburg said the Crown Prince of Bavaria expressed his (the General's) own feelings in his general order describing the English as the enemy. On the other hand, there is no tendency to under-estimate the warlike qualities of the English. Their military efficiency, said von Hindenburg, was no surprise for the German General Staff. The German public had estimated the English Army as a sort of rifle-club, but the German General Staff knew from the outset that even on land they would prove opponents to be reckoned with."

PLAQUE OF SYMPATHY.
General Hindenburg denied emphatically all the pretty stories about his having been summoned from bed to take command in the East, and also of his having taken annually a holiday studying the Mauritanian lakes.

"I was at the coffee table (equivalent of afternoon tea) when the decisive dispatch arrived. It is untrue that I was a sick man suffering from gall-stones, and it is not even true that I dragged an old cannon through the swamps to see how deep it would sink into the morass. Those gall-stones are the plague of my life. Not a day passes without my getting sovereign remedies for them sent to me, whereas I never suffered from them in my life."

The General further suggested that he was in no need of the strategic advice he gets by every field post.

"Somebody recently wrote to tell me I should keep marching along the bank of a certain river—straight on to Petrograd. It is not a bad idea, and if the Russians would promise to keep the other side perhaps I would do it."

Dr. Goldmann quotes the text of the letter from a Tiroler girl to which von Hindenburg made his oft-quoted reply:

"We shall go on until we attain our object." The girl's letter ran:

"I should like to go to war, but as I am only a girl I must be content with marrying someone who has been in the fight. So please, sir, see that sufficient young men come home again. But when will that be? How long will the war last?"

The General begged that he might be spared the receipt of any more framed photographs and warm mittens. Asked what he would do after the war, he replied, "I shall go back to Hanover to my pension."

GERMANY AND THE EAST.

THE "GORGEOUS FEE."

The efforts of Germany to place "the gorgeous East in fee" to her ambitions receive fresh illumination from the despatches of the British Ambassador to Constantinople, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Sir Louis Mallet's story of the helplessness with which the Porte succumbed to the intrigues and aggression of the Kaiser's agents gives a strange picture of the culminating phase of the "Sick Man's" malady. So thoroughly effete was the political system of Turkey that one or two strong-willed men were able to usurp the whole authority of a paralytic Empire and use the remnant of its resources at their own pleasure. It is clear that Turkey as a whole had no desire for war, while the Sultan, his heir apparent, the Grand Vizier, a majority of the Ministry, and a considerable section of the Committee of Union and Progress were for preserving neutrality. But the patient had no longer the use of communication between his brain and limbs. Enver and his German confederates were able to do as they chose with Army and Navy, while the nominal rulers of the Empire habited helplessly of good intentions. The whole narrative constitutes a death-bed scene worthy of Hogarth in his grimmest mood.

This "body snatching" exploit represents the single success gained by Germany in her programme of rousing the Orient to the embarrassment of her antagonists. It has yet to be proved that the utmost exertions of Turkish troops and German officers in Asia Minor and Syria can produce any "diversion" serious enough to lighten the pressure of the Allies upon the territory of the two central Powers. Russia has shown herself quite capable of holding the Caucasus line and probably of holding the Euphrates Valley and advancing an attack on Egypt with considerable complacency. The one locality in which the "Holy War" has been taken seriously is Tripoli, where it can only serve to accelerate the adhesion of Italy to the cause of the Entente.

How far-reaching were the preparations of German conspiracy in this direction is shown by the remarkable discoveries reported from Canada in connection with the *Komogata Maru*. It appears that that vessel, which caused so much trouble at Vancouver with her cargo of *ardant* Sikhs demanding admission to the Dominion, was chartered by a German firm in Hongkong, and it is significant that the first news of its enterprise reached the Canadian authorities from Berlin. Its passengers, moreover, in trad of British Indian subjects burning to assert their Imperial status, turn out to have been, in the main, a choice selection of desperadoes from Shanghai and the neighbouring ports—a fact which more than accounts for the outbreak which followed the vessel's return to Calcutta. Evidently Germany calculated upon providing a bone of contention between the Indian Government and its Hindu subjects to supplement the Mussulman *crusade* on behalf of the Caliph of Berlin. And as the trouble at Vancouver reached its culmination some weeks before the declaration of war, it provides a fresh comment upon what the Imperial Chancellor claimed the other day for the "defensive" character of his country's diplomacy. Germany's endeavours to wreck the civilisation of Europe and Asia alike are surely the most extensive web of evil ever spun from the brains of men.

MOSQUITO WARFARE.

THE GENIUS OF COMMANDER SAMSON.

If there is one man who has enjoyed the war it is Commander Samson. One branch of the service has not been sufficient for him. In the morning he is an aviator; after lunch he slips about in an armoured car, and he finds time also to run an armoured train.

Tales of Commander Samson's exploits continue to circulate. There were two heavy guns which our Royal Garrison Artillery had very effectively masked. The annoyance they caused to the Germans was evident from the amount of ammunition the latter expended in searching for them. For hours, with characteristic German thoroughness, a battery of heavy howitzers would search all the cover for those two guns. Occasionally they got somewhere near the spot and then Commander Samson came in.

The armoured train would puff out to a point almost on top of the German lines, fire half-a-dozen rapid volleys from previously ascertained ranges, and puff back. The battery of howitzers and all the other German guns in range would immediately devote all their attention to the armoured train, but before they could get a range it would have disappeared like a will-o'-the-wisp, only to reappear at another point, to give the invaders another rapid dose of heavy shell.

For this kind of mosquito warfare Commander Samson has a special genius. On another occasion two machine guns continually annoyed our advanced trenches. Eventually they were discovered—one in a wind-mill, the other in a neighbouring cottage. Commander Samson took out an armoured car with a three-pounder quick-firing gun to deal with them.

The Germans were surprised to see a low slate-coloured car rushing out of the English lines, followed by a heavy but erratic fusillade. They concluded that the car was attempting to escape from their comies, and refrained from firing upon it.

INTIMATIONS

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SAMPLES FREE.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

[15]

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GARDEN FETE

Organised by the STUDENTS' UNION

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IN THE GROUNDS OF THE UNIVERSITY,

on

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FROM 3 TO 7 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and

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Proceeds to be given to the PRINCE OF

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

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WOOD WORK, BRICK WORK,

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Absolute death to the White Ant.

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BROWN, RED AND GREEN COLOURS

OF VARIOUS SHADES.

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Telephone 1710.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

[102]

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"FALCONITE"

(Registered).

PERHAPS you will wonder why we are addressing these remarks to you, and why, with the number of freely advertised Enamels on the market it is worth our while to tell you about "FALCONITE."

IT IS BECAUSE we honestly believe that "FALCONITE" is better, that we want you to know of it, and give it a trial.

"FALCONITE" is the Enamel that gives a surface which will reflect like a mirror, when viewed at an angle.

"FALCONITE" Matt to give flat finish is recommended where an article to produce such effect is desired.

Apply to the Manufacturers for samples:—

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HEYWOOD &
CLARK, LD.

(HONGKONG BRANCH).

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Telephone: 763.

[106-2]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD DES VOEUX has This Day been appointed Secretary of the HONGKONG CLUB.

J. W. C. BONNAR,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1915.

[177]

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company in Hongkong and are now prepared to grant policies of Insurance at the most favourable rates.

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL Co.,
13, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1915.

[179]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND

Now merged in

THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WE HAVE This Day taken over the Agency of the above Company, formerly held by Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROOKMAN & Co., and all communications in regard to the Agency should now be addressed to us.

ABRAHAM V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1915.

[148]

NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD. OF PARIS.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company, formerly held by Messrs. SIEMSEN & Co., and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS from this date.

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.

Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915.

[191]

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OF

PROTESTANT

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FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

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and Local Booksellers.

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Paper 0.80

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[50]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1914.

[92]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED

MASSEUSE (with diploma in

Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision.

Address—NOMURA HOTEL,

15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.

Telephone No. 400.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1914.

[102]

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GRACA & CO.

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[103]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

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SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED

SHOT. From No. 10 to .333. at \$6.47

and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUIS-

ITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1914.

[95]

YEW LEE.

AK CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS

and COMPRADORES.

15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

[104]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 19, BELLIOS TERRACE.

"ELLANDONAN," No. 64, Mount Kellott Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March. No. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview), from 1st February.

No. 2, DES VEXUS VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished), and also No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.

No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK, ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

"HOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.

No. 62, THE PEAK, (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS), Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak.

"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path, No. 69, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS), Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 18th January, 1915. [43]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK, GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [38]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up.

Apply to—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building, Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [63]

TO LET.

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired, Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.

RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and repainted to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court.

For further particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZER, 10, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [47]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitford—Terms, Apply.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd., Hongkong, 4th January, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES AND ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply to—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [56]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street, Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

NO. 3, "LYEEMOON VILLAS," Kowloon.

Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCESSION, Hongkong, 14th January, 1915. [157]

TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company.

Apply to—THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [56]

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexander Buildings, Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS," Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [54]

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [54]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. SUEB.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT.

Judgment was delivered at the Supreme Court yesterday, by the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.), in the case in which the Man Shing Lee firm, 10, Western Street, sued the Green Island Cement Company. The claim is for \$3,916 for work done and material supplied by plaintiffs to the defendants' steamship *Chingchow* between September 11th and October 20th, 1913.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) was for plaintiffs, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Hung, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston) for defendants.

His lordship said:—Although there has been a considerable amount of evidence taken in this case, there is, I think, only one issue of fact, and that a simple one, to determine. It is admitted that Wan Lee, who is the plaintiff firm, was instructed by the defendants' representatives to carry out a portion of the extra work which forms the subject of the claim. The question is whether he was instructed in the capacity of the foreman or employee of the Tung Yik firm or not. If the action fails, if no, the plaintiff succeeds on, at any rate, a portion of his claim.

The facts are shortly as follows:—On 23rd July, 1913, the defendant Company accepted a tender of the Tung Yik firm to do certain specified work on their steamship *Chingchow*, the work was begun on the next day, and in September following the Tung Yik gave a sub-contract to the plaintiff firm for the unfinished portion of the specified work. The work under the sub-contract was begun on the 10th September, and the next day, or thereabouts Captain Arthur, the defendants' superintendent, gave Wan Lee, the manager of the plaintiff firm, certain oral instructions as to extra work to be carried out to the ship, which is admittedly outside the Tung Yik contract, and a plan was afterwards given to Wan Lee by the master of the vessel, Captain Doyle, which shows some of the extra work contemplated. This plan, it seems, had been prepared for the work in the Tung Yik contract. Wan Lee as a fact states that he informed Captain Arthur of his sub-contract from the Tung Yik, but this is wholly denied by Captain Arthur, who says that Fung Cheung, a partner in the Tung Yik, who had been hitherto superintending the work, introduced Wan Lee as the foreman of the Tung Yik, who "would do the work very much better." There had as a fact been complaints as to delay in the work.

Various interviews took place between Captain Arthur and Wan Lee and between Captain Doyle and Wan Lee, and they both state that they always regarded Wan Lee as the employee of the Tung Yik, invariably addressing him as "Tung Yik No. 1," to which Wan Lee took no objection. In fact they both state that they knew nothing of the existence of the Man Shing Lee firm in regard to the work until shortly before the action was brought. Whether Wan Lee is telling the truth or not when he says he disclosed the name of his firm and of his sub-contract, I entirely accept the evidence of both Captain Arthur and Captain Doyle that they in fact regarded him as the employee of the Tung Yik and addressed him as such. He was as a fact carrying on work which had been entrusted to the Tung Yik, and I think it unlikely that a Chinese contractor would trouble under the circumstances to resent the misnomers put on him. In the light, however, of the defence on which the defendants rely, the assumption that these gentlemen mistook the plaintiff for an employee of the Tung Yik will not avail them if in fact he was not.

In addition to the so-called extra work the plaintiff was instructed by Captain Arthur to make certain skylight doors. Captain Arthur alleges this work was also given to him as "Tung Yik No. 1," which is denied by the plaintiff. A separate payment of \$169 was, however, made to the plaintiff on 7th November in respect of a bill rendered in the firm name of the Man Shing Lee and receipted by Wan Lee on behalf of the firm. Both Captain Arthur and Captain Doyle had several interviews with the plaintiff in the course of the work, always, as they allege, regarding him as the employee of the Tung Yik. After the completion of the work there is an entire conflict of evidence as to the interviews between the representatives of defendant firm, Fung Cheung, the Tung Yik contractor and the plaintiff. The latter swears that he had two interviews with Captain Arthur alone early in November when he rendered his bill for extras, as also for the skylight, but that he was paid for the latter and refused payment for the extras. Captain Arthur, on the other hand, declares that no such interviews took place in November; that he never had any interview with the plaintiff alone, and that the only visit paid him by the plaintiff was in company with Fung Cheung in December when four bills were presented to him by Fung Cheung, when he approved two for payment, returning the other two; and that the entire conversation was between himself and Fung Cheung, the plaintiff being present all the time and saying nothing. I shall refer to these alleged interviews later. These bills were strongly relied on in support of the plaintiff's case; two of them are in the name of Tung Yik for:—(1) Lifeboats, etc., receipted by Fung Cheung with Tung Yik chop; (2) for balance of Tung Yik contract and receipted by Tung Yik. The other two are in the name of Man Shing Lee:—(1) For skylight doors, work which forms the subject of the plaintiff's claim. The bills, however, appear to be in the same handwriting, and the plaintiff says his bill was written in English by a man who was not in his employment or in that of the Tung Yik. Captain Arthur says that he did not, when the bills were presented, notice the headings on them and that he handed back to Fung Cheung two of the bills, that for the

balance of Tung Yik contract and the Man Shing Lee bill for extras, as the contract time was overdue and penalties had been incurred, stating that they would have to be considered by the defendant Company. Well, then, the following facts were established: that the Man Shing Lee had in fact a sub-contract with the Tung Yik, that the Tung Yik whilst presenting bills for the balance due on their contract and for lifeboats did not present a bill for such extra work and that the bill for such extra work was presented in the name of the Man Shing Lee, which admittedly has an entirely distinct business at Western Street; and even assuming Captain Arthur's recollection to be correct, that this bill was actually handed to him by Fung Cheung, it would seem unlikely if the work was, as alleged, the Tung Yik's that Fung Cheung, who was at the time presenting claims by the Tung Yik, would be a party to making the claim for the Man Shing Lee, his sub-contractors, and otherwise than in the name of the Tung Yik. Furthermore, the order for the skylight was admittedly given to the plaintiff personally and he presented a bill for it, as I have already stated, in the name of the Man Shing Lee and receipted it in his own name, Wan Lee, with the Man Shing Lee's chop affixed. The defendants contend that if the skylight bill was passed as work given to plaintiff why should not the bill for extras have been passed likewise? The answer I believe is what I have already stated, that the defendant's representatives did in fact under a mistaken assumption believe that the order for extras was being given to the plaintiff as the employee of the Tung Yik, and this is consistent with the defendants' contention that no price was fixed for the extra work, as it was regarded in part as work incidental to the Tung Yik contract. As to the ceiling incident, both Captain Arthur and Mr. Shields state that plaintiff objected to put back certain ceiling as "it would put him to expense," and it was contended by defendants that this protest is inconsistent with plaintiff having an independent contract, and that, therefore, he protested as a foreman of the Tung Yik; but I think it is equally consistent with his being interested under his sub-contract, which we know existed, and this suggestion was acquiesced in by the two witnesses named. Then, as to the interview of the 11th December, Mr. Hobbs, an assistant in the employ of defendant Company, stated that he saw the plaintiff with Fung Cheung a number of times after the work was completed and the ship had sailed, but never alone, and that his conversation was always with Fung Cheung, that he had no conversation with plaintiff, and that, on 11th December, he saw both men when the letter of that date was read over to the presence of both of them and over to both, and signed by Tung Yik agreeing to waive his bill for extra work in consideration of his being paid the contract price for his work, notwithstanding penalties incurred by delay in completion. The plaintiff denies that he was present at all at this interview and says he was outside the room and took no part in the conversation. I should add that Mr. Hobbs in his evidence contradicted himself as to whether the bill for extras was handed to him by the plaintiff or by Fung Cheung. At first he stated that the plaintiff did so and he subsequently corrected himself and said the Tung Yik man did so, and here I think the answer to Interrogatory 8 is important, which reads: "A bill was presented to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. by a person who stated that he was representing the plaintiff, and whose name was unknown to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. repudiated and returned the bill and have no copy thereof; but they think that its amount was the same, or approximately the same, as the amount claimed in the writ." This, I think, must properly be regarded as an admission that an unknown man, not Fung Cheung, must have presented a bill similar to the claim, as it is admitted that no other bill of the Tung Yik firm for extras was presented by Fung Cheung. This goes in support of the plaintiff's allegation that he did personally present Shewan, Tomes & Co. with this bill prior to the interview of 11th December. I am asked by the plaintiff's counsel to find as a fact that Mr. Hobbs is mistaken in asserting that plaintiff was present on 11th December, when the letter was signed. This I cannot do, and I entirely acquit Mr. Hobbs, as I have already done Captain Arthur, of any want of bona fides in the matter. Mr. Hobbs had seen the plaintiff, he asserts, many times previously, and if the fact of his being or not being present at this interview was in my opinion germane to the findings in this action I certainly should not be prepared to reject Mr. Hobbs' evidence on the point. The interview and letter of 11th December, can, however, I think, only be urged in proof that the plaintiff held himself out to be an employee of the Tung Yik, and as such acquiesced in the terms of the letter signed by Tung Yik, and has consequently waived any claim for the extra work. This, however, Mr. Jenkin has persisted in not his case, as in fact it could not be from the terms of the Statement of Defence. His position is that plaintiff had never had a distinct contract at all for extras and that the fact that he was present at the settlement and took no part is strong evidence of the non-existence of a distinct contract. To this Mr. Potter rejoins that there was no necessity for the plaintiff to present as a mere employee, and if he was there outside, as he alleges, as a sub-contractor to obtain his money then he was not there as an employee of Tung Yik. In view of the facts, which I have found to exist in the plaintiff's favour, i.e., the existence of the sub-contract, the arrival of the plaintiff on the work some months after the Tung Yik work began, the instructions admittedly given plaintiff personally as to the extra work, the non-presentation by the Tung Yik of a bill for extra work, the distinct order as to the skylight, and the rendering by the plaintiff in both cases of his Man Shing Lee bill, I cannot agree that the plaintiff was given the extra work as the employee of the Tung Yik, although the defendants' representatives believe him to be so. The fact of my discrediting

the plaintiff's evidence (which, as I have said, does not go to the material issue of fact) as to his presence at the interview with Mr. Hobbs on the 11th December, will not in the light of the evidence as a whole justify my rejecting his claim. I repeat what I stated at the hearing that the absence of Fung Cheung from the witness-box was regrettable. If the plaintiff's story is true, Fung Cheung could have corroborated it; but if it is not true, his evidence would certainly have been very material to the defendant's case. The plaintiff's claim succeeds in so far as the admitted extra work for cabins is concerned, and also for the other work, which the defendants admit to be outside the Tung Yik contract, i.e., the work on the engineer's store, boys' room, mess-room and certain repairs to the Captain's room. It was no part of the plaintiff's sub-contract, and it is admitted that he took the order and executed the work. The same remark, I think, applies to the replacing of the cabin, which was outside Tung Yik's original contract. So much of the claim as is for work connected with the bath-room, etc., which formed part of Tung Yik's contract, is disallowed. I give judgment for the plaintiff and direct a reference to the Registrar to investigate the items in the claim accordingly with instructions to call for all necessary vouchers. There will be liberty to apply. Mr. Jenkin applied for a stay of execution for 14 days, which was granted.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE.

SOLICITOR AND OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

When the case of Kwan Yik and Kwan Mow was called on at the Bankruptcy Court yesterday, the application being for adjudication, the Official Receiver mentioned that several meetings of creditors had been held, and at one the question was raised of the admission of certain proofs of debt. He had taken the opinion of Counsel on the question, and finally they were admitted. At another meeting it was agreed that the two firms should be adjudged bankrupt, a trustee was appointed, and he now asked for adjudication, and the confirmation of the appointment of the trustee. The Official Receiver added that the two firms were rice firms which went bankrupt owing to the defalcations of one Man Chin Lee.

Mr. Mason, appearing for various creditors, then made an application for costs in connection with the adjudication. In pursuance of the rules of bankruptcy in that Colony on November 6th, he filed his proofs of debt, on the morning of the meeting, but these were refused by the Official Receiver on the ground that they were not filed within the specified time. With regard to that, he would like to point out that there was no limitation of time in the Colony, and the rule was that no creditor could vote unless he previously proved his debt.

The Chief Justice—Were your proofs rejected? Mr. Mason—Yes, my lord. My clients were refused leave to vote at the first meeting and when the matter came before Mr. Justice Gompertz, who was then acting Chief Justice, he said that he did not think the Official Receiver had the right to refuse the e-proofs. Mr. Mason added that the Ordinance supported him, for there was no time specified. The Ordinance simply said that a creditor could not vote unless he had previously proved his debt. In this case, the proofs were subsequently passed, the first meeting, at which his proofs were refused, was annulled, and he was now asking for his costs. Various creditors had a right to go in and vote at that meeting, but his clients were thrown out by the Official Receiver. There was, he suggested, no authority in that Colony which gave the Official Receiver power to refuse the proofs as he had done in that case. He had no objection to adjudication, but merely wanted the costs for appearing when his proofs were refused.

The Official Receiver replied that when Mr. Mason came to his office on the morning of the meeting, at 10.15, he was not in, and he had instructed his clerk not to accept proofs. The proofs put in by Mr. Mason were not sworn, and they could not be submitted unless they were sworn. He admitted that they had to be sworn to by the Official Receiver, but it took a long time, and when Mr. Mason called at the office he was not in. Such debts had to be proved before the meeting was held.

The Chief Justice made the order of adjudication, and on the point raised by Mr. Mason, he requested that the application should be made before Mr. Justice Gompertz in Chambers. Mr. Crew remarked that that would also apply to him, because he had an application to make which was similar to Mr. Mason's. He was applying for costs on the same footing.

The Chief Justice instructed Mr. Crew also to apply in Chambers.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

OFFICERS' TRAINING—LECTURES.
1.—Wednesday, 27th January—Strategy of the War—Lieut.-Col. Moberly, D.S.O. This lecture will be given in St. Andrew's Hall at 6.45 p.m. and will be open to N.C.O.s of the H.K.V.C. and H.K.V.R. in uniform.
PARADES.
2.—Parades for Saturday, 23rd instant: Nil.
DETAIL.
3.—Orderly Officer: Lieut. Wright. Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant Crawford. To furnish Guard to-night: No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section, M.G. Co.

E. G. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

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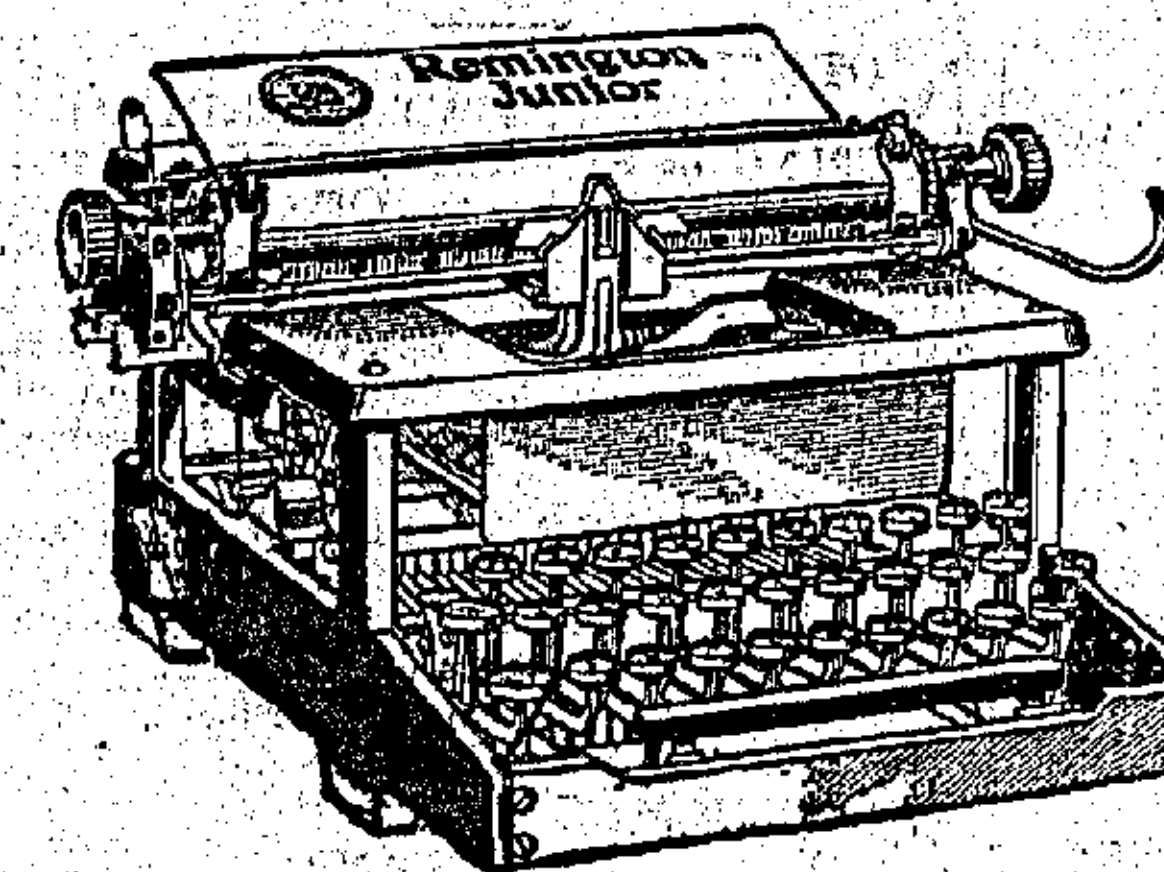
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The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

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It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogue, etc., apply—
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (INCORPORATED), NEW YORK
HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [60]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY CO., LTD., MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.



Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have taken over the Stock-in-trade and Business premises lately occupied by KRUSE & Co. and will in future carry on the Business of Merchants, Commission Agents and Tobaccoists under the name of
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1915. [199]



WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon on the Undermentioned Dates for the following Services—

Forage ...	Monday, 1st Feb., 1915.
Meat ...	Monday, 8th Feb., 1915.
Fuel (Coal, etc.) ...	Thursday, 11th Feb., 1915.
General Supplies (A) ...	Thursday, 11th Feb., 1915.
Hospital Supplies (B) ...	Monday, 15th Feb., 1915.
Washing ...	Thursday, 18th Feb., 1915.
Transport ...	Thursday, 18th Feb., 1915.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong. Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper Form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above dates in a closed envelope marked Tender for Forage, etc. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all, or any, Tenders is specially reserved.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1915. [190]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

Leading Articles—
Japan and the War.
Italy and the War.
China's Land Tax.
The Sanitary Board Election.
Random Reflections.
Hongkong.
Hongkong Legislative Council.
The Hongkong Races.
Correspondence—
"Conscription for Hongkong."
Clothing for the Troops.
Macao's Silted Harbour.
The Patriotic Service of the Censor.
Music and Noise.
The Press Censorship in Hongkong.
Hongkong Benevolent Society.
Beautiful Band Music.
Health of Hongkong.
Hongkong Church Missionary Association.
Shanghai Divorce Case.
Causes of the War.
St. Joseph's College Association.
A Remarkable Book.
The Death of Mrs. J. C. Gibson, Swatow.
Death of a Convict.
Supreme Court.
Police Court Stories.
Sanitary Board Election.
Chinese Telegrams.
Kowloon Railway Station.
Bridge Party at King's College.
Serious Collision in the West River.
Shansi Business Failures.
The Cold Weather.
Wedding at the Cathedral.
German Prisoners in Osaka.
Macao Notes.
Gifts from Hongkong and Macao.
"Cent" Notes.
Notes from Peking.
American Commercial Attaché for China.
New Developments in Yunnan.
Rubber Market at Batavia.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.
Shipping Notes.
The Sinking of the "Nile."
Japanese Shipping Subsidies.
The Position of Japanese Shipping.
The "Cordillera" "Hyson" Collision.
Local Sport.
Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.
Prince of Wales' Fund.
Armed Robbery at Kowloon.
New Typhoon Refuge.
The Cold of Peking.
Commercial.
Shipping.

Extra Copies 30 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each.
\$1 Cash for three copies.
Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage extra.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1915.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS are reminded that Entries for the next RACE MEETING (SATURDAY), the 23rd instant, These entering Ponies are requested to send their Entries to the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, No. 3 Chater Road, Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, before 2 P.M. By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1915. [195]

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Carbon Prints in Various Shades.
Telephone 1219.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1914. [194]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,

General Agents for the

West Point Building Co., Ltd.,

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [160]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.,

THE GENERAL MANAGERS,

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [159]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the

HONGKONG, 13th January, 1915. [158]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 26th January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORRHCOTE,
Secretary to the

HONGKONG, 15th January, 1915. [173]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansion, on TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th January to the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1915. [186]

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE in accordance with Section 7 of the Tramway Ordinance 10 of 1902 of my intention to apply to the Governor-in-Council for power to construct an additional track curve, 45 feet in length, joining the present tramway track in Russell Street, Bowington, and opposite this Company's premises, Lots 718 and 721.
J. J. STODART KENNEDY,
General Manager.

Hongkong Tramway Company,
Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [178]

WANTED.

WIRELESS OPERATOR for sea voyage.

Apply—Box 33,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1915. [196]

ENGINEERING BILLET WANTED.

BRITISHER, aged 40; Chief Engineer's Certificate; M.I.Mech.E.; A.M.I.N.A.; with 18 years' sea and shore experience in the East, seeks position of responsibility and trust, preferably in SHIP AND ENGINE BUILDING YARD on the CHINA COAST. Accustomed to ESTIMATING in all DEPARTMENTS—any size of craft. In present employ 10 years; last 8 years as MANAGER OF WORKS OWNING SHIPWAYS, doing all Classes of Repairs; also Launch and Tug Building. Agreement completed, but must give at least one month's Notice. For full particulars of experience, testimonials, etc., please address—
"AMBITIOUS,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [181]

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* A. SUPERIOR PALE ...	\$30.40	\$2.65
* B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC ...	33.70	2.90
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC ...	34.80	3.00
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles 2 doz.	37.00	1.60
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D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC ...	46.90	4.00
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S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC 75.70	6.65	
V. O. L. 60 Years Old ...	119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old ...	167.50	13.15

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Road C.

London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 23RD, 1915.

CHINESE AND THE WAR.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT in his admirable lecture on the War at the University made some very striking allusions to the pro-German sentiment which prevails among the Chinese. So far as North China is concerned there is undoubtedly much to be said for the view that "the sentiment of China is for Germany because it is against Japan," but we do not know that the prevalence of that same sentiment in South and West China can be so accounted for. Even in North China that sentiment was markedly in evidence long before Japan intervened in the war, and the explanation of it, we think, is to be found in the assiduity with which the German diplomatic and Press agents exploited Chinese ignorance of foreign affairs by stuffing their minds with mendacious accounts of German successes, and the wildest abuse of the Powers at war with Germany; so that the Chinese were grossly deceived from the very beginning not only as regards the causes of the war, but also as to the actual facts of the situation as the war developed. In this the German agents were unwittingly assisted by the censorship established over the British Press, for the Chinese were quickly taught by their German tutors to believe that they could no longer look to British sources for a true account of events, and that they could only expect to learn from such sources just what the British Government would wish them to believe. Down to quite a recent date there were merchants and even officials in Canton who believed—all British reports to the contrary notwithstanding—that German cruisers were preventing cargoes coming to Hongkong. Such a belief showed a sad lack of ordinary intelligence, it is true, but the German agents are aware that such ignorance of affairs prevails very widely in China and they exploit it to the utmost. Nor should it be forgotten that, in spite of the censorship exercised over messages transmitted by the British cables, the fictions of the German Official Press Bureau still continue to reach China and to be circulated

from one end of the country to the other. That, it seems to us, is the main reason for the pro-German attitude of so many of the Chinese. The antagonism to the Japanese which Sir CHARLES ELIOT observed in North China is to a large extent an outcome of the German Press campaign. The military necessities of Japan when attacking the German base at Tsingtau obliged her to act in a manner which temporarily infringed the sovereignty of China and this gave to the German agents a welcome opportunity of proclaiming to China that "COULIN's the friend, not SHANT," and of promoting in every possible way among the Chinese a sentiment of hostility to the Japanese. It is indeed strange that there should exist in China anything in the nature of "pro-German sentiment," superficial though we believe it to be. SIR CHARLES ELIOT very appropriately recalled to the recollection of the Chinese members of his audience the instructions the German EMPEROR gave to the troops which he sent to Peking in 1900, when he commanded that no quarter was to be given to the Chinese, and no prisoners were to be taken. He further recalled to their recollection the manner in which Tsingtau was taken from China by Germany. The murder of two missionaries was made by Germany an excuse for enforcing demands for certain objects which she had desired in China, just as the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria was last year made an occasion for enforcing a special object desired by Germany quite independently of the crime committed, and Sir CHARLES made a strong point when he asked the Chinese members of his audience to remember that if Germany is victorious in the present war "she will certainly say that recent events have shown that Tsingtau is not safe, and in order to make it safe she must have a much larger area of territory and very much larger garrisons." Then he asked them to remember Germany's repudiation of Treaties and Agreements, and to consider her treatment of Belgium, and to ask themselves whether "a State like China, which in a military sense is not strong, will be comfortable if there is a large German force in China." There are counsels which the Chinese generally would do well to ponder over. We believe that gradually the Chinese are beginning to realise that they have been grossly deceived by the German purveyors of information, and they will doubtless in time come to understand that the British censorship of news is not for the purpose of misleading the public, but for the strictly limited purpose of preventing the publication of news of military and naval movements likely to be used by the enemy to the detriment and danger of the plans of the Allies. Successes and reverses in the various theatres of the war have been impartially reported in the British Press cables, and by this time it must be realised in China that those who have been deluded by the German reports have been "backing the wrong horse." We are convinced that pro-German sentiment in China is founded more on a desire to "back the winner" than on any other ground. The Chinese have been sedulously told that Germany will win in the war, and for large numbers of them that is a sufficient reason for being pro-German. The latest news from France, however, is that the German offensive is broken, and that their defensive promises to be broken in turn. As soon as the Chinese realise this, we are persuaded that there will be very little sentiment anywhere in China in favour of Germany.

This week 185 garments have been sent Home, by the courtesy of the shipping firms, to Miss Lloyd Thomas, 116 Murray Street, Hoxton, London, for the soldiers and sailors at the front and their families at home, and the Belgian refugees. The garments have been made by the women of Hongkong, Kong Mun, and Foochow, and 50 of them have been sent by the Comptroller of the a.s. Hai-Yang.

As one of the results of the stranding of the British steamer *Bengloe* on the Moyune reef last September coupled with recommendations of Manila shipping firms and the Manila agency of the Company Trans-Atlantic, approved by the Lighthouse Board, the Insular Collector of Customs has directed the erection of acetylene lights on Black Rock and Bancoran Island as aids to navigation of the Sulu Sea.

The Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to despatch a number of officials to various foreign countries to study the state of trade. Fifty business men from the different parts of the country will go together with them for the same purpose. The Commissioners are as follows: Mr. Akira Shito to the United States, Mr. Ichitaro Shoji to India, Mr. Saen Miura to Austria, Mr. Kinji Nagamitsu to the Dutch Indies, Mr. Akira Yamanouchi to Canada, Mr. Tsunemi China, Mr. Koji Takahashi to Asiatic Russia and Mr. Katsuji Uchida to South China.

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

SUCCESS OF DR. FITZWILLIAMS AND MR. GOLDRING.

A MARGIN OF THREE VOTES.

The election for two vacancies on the Sanitary Board took place at the Supreme Court yesterday, and at 6 p.m. the result was declared as follows:—

* Dr. G. H. Fitzwilliams ... 363

* Mr. P. W. Goldring ... 223

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley ... 220

* Successful candidates.

There were three spoiled papers. The "plumpers" were:—Dr. Fitzwilliams 29, Mr. Goldring 15, Mr. Bowley 10. The dual voting went as follows:—Messrs.

Bowley and Goldring, 42; Dr. Fitzwilliams and Mr. Bowley, 169; Mr. Goldring and Dr. Fitzwilliams, 166.

From the point of view of interest taken, this election quite surpassed the last contest between Mr. Goldring and Mr. W. L. Carter, and the voting, 430 out of a strength of about 1,500 was much more satisfactory.

At the election in January, 1909, when there were four candidates, no fewer than 1,327 votes were recorded altogether. The candidates and their figures were:—

Mr. Shelton Hooper ... 504

Dr. Fitzwilliams ... 343

Dr. Bellis ... 313

Mr. H. Percy Smith ... 167

In 1912 Mr. Shelton Hooper resigned, Dr. Fitzwilliams was re-elected, and Mr. Bowley was elected to succeed Mr. Shelton Hooper. There was no contest.

Polling opened at 4 p.m., but the first half-hour produced very few voters. Then the officials had to deal with a great rush of electors, a queue having to be formed to facilitate matters, which, in itself, is a novelty in Sanitary Board elections. The busy half-hour was succeeded by a quieter time, and when the doors were closed at 6 p.m. there were no late arrivals to be hurried to the voting box or refused. The first count occupied about twenty minutes, when the figures arrived at were the same as appear above. However, owing to the exceedingly narrow margin separating Messrs. Bowley and Goldring a re-count was considered advisable, but the figures remained the same. There was plenty of animation within the counting-room, but one looked in vain for any cheering crowd of electors.

When the result was made known, the successful candidates were congratulated, Mr. Bowley being among the first to congratulate his successful competitors.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the Returning Officer, the Assessor, and their assistants by Dr. Fitzwilliams, this being seconded by Mr. Goldring.

Mr. C. D. Melbourne was the Returning Officer.

NO SALE FOR DIAMONDS.

At the annual meeting of De Beers at Kimberley, the chairman announced that as a result of the war the sale of diamonds, which were a luxury, had ceased. Further production would speedily denude the company of their resources. It had, therefore, been decided to suspend mining and to husband their resources. There was little or no hope of resuming mining for some time as there were large stocks of diamonds on hand. The chairman believed that after the success of the Allies there would be a revival in the diamond trade as there would be less money spent on armaments and more would be spent on industrial development.

WAR AND DEPRECIATION OF PROPERTY.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS AT THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

References to the depreciation in value of property since the outbreak of war were made at the Bankruptcy Court yesterday in a case in which an application was made for a receiving order against Ng Ping Sam.

Mr. Agassiz, appearing for the petitioning creditor, said the debt, amounting to \$500, was due on a promissory note, and the act of bankruptcy was the suspension of the payment of debts.

The Official Receiver remarked that the affidavit in support of the allegation as to assets stated that the property was mortgaged for \$250,000, and that the equity of redemption was worth \$105,000. The property was "said to value" that, but, as his lordship said, was well aware, property had decreased in value since the outbreak of war. He submitted that more evidence was necessary.

Mr. Agassiz said that no intimation had been given to him that a question of assets would be raised, and he had never heard before that it was the duty of the petitioning creditor to furnish a complete and detailed valuation of the property of the debtor on an application for adjudication. The evidence before him showed substantial equities, and that was quite sufficient to enable a receiving order to be made.

The Official Receiver reminded his lordship that he had come across many instances of depreciation of the value of property since the commencement of war; in some cases as much as 25 per cent.

The Chief Justice—So much as 25 per cent.—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Agassiz—Some of the property is situated in Queen's Road Central, and I do not think the Official Receiver can suggest that the property in that district has depreciated 25 per cent. since the outbreak of war.

The Official Receiver—Property has depreciated considerably.

A receiving order was made, the Chief Justice remarking that there is not sufficient assets, he could apply for the order to be set aside.

FAMILY OF SEVEN.

LIVE ON \$20 PER MONTH.

Some singular facts were mentioned by the Official Receiver yesterday in the application for the hearing of the petition of Tsor Sing Sang.

Mr. Carmel said that the debtor had no assets. He was at present employed at a salary of \$20 per month, and he had a wife and five children. Consequently, he contended that debtor should not be allowed to become bankrupt owing to the insufficiency of assets. His liabilities were between \$4,000 and \$5,000, and when he was advised that he could not become bankrupt without showing some assets, debtor went to a friend and borrowed \$200, which sum would be swallowed up in costs!

Mr. Shenton, appearing for debtor, said he had been made bankrupt owing to legal proceedings brought against him, he having signed a promissory note for a firm by whom he was employed. The firm failed and a claim was being made on the promissory note. The other side had refused to accept \$200 in settlement of a liability of \$2,000, and the petition was then filed. The other side at first said they would consider the offer of \$200 if debtor would furnish them with certain information. The information was given, and then the other side replied that they could not accept the offer. He (Mr. Shenton) wanted to protect the man's estate, for what it was worth, and also to save him being put into gaol.

The Official Receiver—I submit that you cannot protect an estate which does not exist.

Mr. Shenton—It is a case where a poor man comes to the Court and asks for protection.

The case was adjourned.

MINOR BANKRUPTCY CASES.

Re P. Soffietti & Co. This was an application for adjudication.

The Official Receiver said that a meeting of creditors was held on the 6th inst., but no resolution was passed. He accordingly applied for the debtor to be adjudged bankrupt, and the appointment of the Official Receiver as trustee of the estate. Granted.

Re Jorge & Co. This was an application for a Receiving Order.

It was explained that debtor alleged that he was unable to pay his debts, but it had been found that there were fairly substantial assets. Granted.

Re Cheong On. This was an application for adjudication.

The Official Receiver said the meeting had been duly held, and a resolution was passed unanimously in favour of the appointment of the Official Receiver as trustee. Granted.

Re Yuen Hing Hong. This was an application for adjudication, and the appointment of the Official Receiver as trustee.

The Official Receiver explained that at the meeting of creditors it was unanimously agreed that the debtor should be adjudged bankrupt. Granted.

Re Ming Shun Sheng Kee. This was an application for the approval of a composition.

Mr. Shenton, who appeared for the petitioning creditor, said that at the meeting the scheme was approved by a majority. Granted.

THE WAR.

ALLIES' APPRECIABLE PROGRESS.

GENERAL RETREAT OF GERMANS.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER'S NEW POST.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE ALLIES.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE BROKEN.

LONDON, January 21st.

A French official Note emphasises the Allies' general progress, which at certain points is very appreciable. Indeed, there has been a general retreat of the Germans, except north-east of Soissons, and it can be affirmed that the Allies need only to prepare with untiring patience in order to obtain complete success. The German offensive is broken, and the enemy's defensive will be broken in turn.

A SURPRISE ATTACK.

LONDON, January 21st.

A Paris *communiqué* states:—East of Rheims we demolished German works and obliged the enemy to evacuate trenches. We also caused an explosion in an ammunition depot.

We captured, by a surprise attack, and installed ourselves in three of the enemy's posts north-west of Beau Sejour.

We carried 150 metres of German trenches in the forest of Apremont, south-east of St. Mihiel, and repulsed a counter-attack.

There have been artillery duels from the sea to the Lys and also south of the Somme, and on the Aisne, where we silenced the enemy's batteries.

North of Massiges our artillery had the advantage.

There is no change in Argonne.

North-west of Pont-a-Mousson, in Bois-le-Prete, the enemy violently counter-attacked, and succeeded in re-capturing twenty metres out of 500 metres of trenches which we captured on preceding days. We are solidly holding the entire position.

An infantry action has been proceeding since the night of the 19th in the sector of Thann. We are making slow progress over extremely difficult ground.

LONDON, January 22nd.
1.15 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* issued at Paris states:—The enemy violently bombarded our positions north of Notre Dame-de-Lorette, then, at five o'clock in the morning, delivered a fresh attack, which was instantly checked.

In Champagne, we occupied two little woods north of a farm at Beau Sejour. The enemy in a counter-attack was unsuccessful.

In Argonne the Germans essayed a serious attack on the salient of our line near St. Hubert. A violent bombardment wrecked our trenches and then the Germans rushed an attack, which was repulsed by our infantry and artillery fire.

Fighting continues at Hartmanns and Weilerkoff.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, January 21st.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says:—We are keeping in contact with the enemy at Mlaw; his attempts to penetrate our line have failed. We took the offensive at Skemp, which the Germans hurriedly evacuated. Our artillery was a match for that of the Germans, and silenced several batteries.

We carried Vorokhta, in Bukovina, and defeated an attempted offensive at Kiolibaba, making prisoners.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

LONDON, January 22nd.

A Rotterdam telegram says that the British steamer *Durward* has been sunk by a German submarine north-west of the mouth of the Meuse.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

LONDON, January 21st.

An Amsterdam telegram says it is officially announced at Berlin that General Falkenhayn has resigned the office of War Minister. The Kaiser has accepted his resignation, and has appointed him a General of Infantry.

Major-General Wild von Hohenborn has been appointed Lieutenant-General and War Minister.

GERMAN AIRSHIPS OVER HOLLAND.

LONDON, January 21st.

Reuter's correspondent at The Hague says the Government is enquiring of Germany in regard to the alleged passage of airships over Holland.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

A telegram from the Chief of the General Staff at Delhi to H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., commanding the troops in China, says:—The situation in India continues satisfactory. All is quiet on Frontier. Recruiting statistics are very satisfactory.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GRANDSON OF LATE EARL ROBERTS.

LONDON, January 22nd.

A grandson of the late Field-Marshal Earl Roberts has been born to Lady Edwina Lewin.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[“DAILY PRESS” EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAM.]

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

PEKING, January 22nd.

The primary election of members of the Li-fa-yuen (Senate) will take place in May and the final election in August.

TEA INSPECTION.

PEKING, January 22nd.

The Ministry of Commerce proposes to establish bureaux for the inspection of tea at Shanghai, Hankow and Fokien (Foochow).

ESTATE DUTY FOR CHINA.

PEKING, January 22nd.

The Ministry of Finance has proposed to tax the estates of deceased persons.

FAMINE AT OSTEND.

PEOPLE LIVING ON POTATOES.

According to the Dutch papers the situation at Ostend is very serious. There is no bread, and people are living almost entirely on potatoes. Street lamps are no longer lighted, and gas may be used only for cooking purposes. Milkmen are compelled to pay ten francs per day for the right to sell milk, and five francs must be paid for entering the town by inhabitants who only left it for the briefest period.

A FINE RECORD.

The British Navy conveyed over 2,000 transport voyages to France from August 5th to December 5th, without a single casualty.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OLD MARLBURIANS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE “HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.”]

Shamcen, Canton,
20th January, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—Noticing in your to-day's issue that Eton had 1,081 Old Etonians serving with the colours, it may interest Old Marlburians in China to know that about 1,800 Old Marlborough Boys, including fifty present members of the School and Assistant Masters, are at present serving.

About forty have lost their lives and about the same number appear in the List of Honours and those mentioned in Sir John French's despatch, included in the List of Honours being a V.C., awarded to the late Captain E. K. Bradbury of the Royal Horse Artillery—I am, Dear Sir, yours, etc.,

AN OLD MARLBURIAN.

THE IRONY OF WAR.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE “TANNENFELS.”

The present war has created many transformations, but there can be few with such a delicious touch of the ironical pertaining to them as the utilisation of a captured German steamer for the purpose of transporting British troops. Several months ago His Majesty's smart little destroyer *Chelmer*, commanded by Lieut.-Commander Hugh T. England, in search of adventure in the Southern Seas, captured the Hansa steamer *Tannenfels*, and in due course the valuable prize was conveyed to Hongkong, where it formed one of a silent string of enemy vessels taken as lawful prizes by British men-of-war. The ship having been condemned at the Prize Court, she came under the ownership of the Crown, and recently it was decided to fit her out as a transport.

A British transport bearing an obvious German name would be somewhat of an anomaly, and it became necessary to re-christen her. It was decided by the powers-that-be that her new name should be *Basilan*, after the Basilan Channel, in which the *Chelmer* captured her. A curious feature of this name is that the first two syllables form the Christian name of the Harbourmaster of Hongkong (Commander Basil Tylour, R.N.), while the last syllable forms the first part of the name of Commodore R. H. Anstruther. The re-naming ceremony took place in the Royal Naval Dockyard yesterday, in the presence of a large crowd of people, Naval, Military, and civilian. Drawn up in front of the bows of the *Basilan* was a guard of bluejackets and Marines.

Lady May, with whom was His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.), performed the ceremony. Chief Constructor E. R. Bate handed her Ladyship a wooden mallet, with which an object was sharply struck, and a large screen, bearing the name *Tannenfels*, fell from the bows of the ship, disclosing to view her new name, *Basilan*. Simultaneously, the Union Jack was hoisted at the stern and at the top of each mast. Commodore Anstruther then called for three hearty cheers for “His Majesty's transport *Basilan*,” and these were enthusiastically given. The National Anthem closed the ceremony, after which the visitors inspected the ship.

The *Basilan*, which is of 5,341 tons gross, with a length of 430 feet over all, is being handsomely fitted out. On the poop deck space has been made for a hospital, to contain 50 beds.

Those invited to the ceremony were:—H.E. the Governor, Lady May and Misses May, Capt. Hutchison (A.D.C.), Major-General, Mrs. and Miss Kelly, Capt. Heath, R.E., Lieut.-Colonel Iles, R.G.A., Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kemp, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. Chatham, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. McI. Messer, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pollock, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. Shilling, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, Commander Basil Tylour, Commander and Mrs. Beckwith, Major and Mrs. Wakeman, His Honour Sir William and Lady Rees Davies, His Honour Mr. H. H. Gompertz, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Hodgson, Mr. G. K. Nuthall, Mr. and Mrs. Craddock, Mr. Lowder, The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria and Miss Lander, the French Consul and Miss Liebert, the Japanese Consul and Mrs. Imai, the Russian Consul, M. Oettingen, the Portuguese Consul and Mrs. Lieria, the Chilean Consul, Mr. and Mrs. Blanch, Mr. and Mrs. Dodwell, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnar, Mr. and Mrs. Holyoak, Mr. and Mrs. Stabb, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Major and Mrs. Stewart, Colonel and Mrs. Baker Brown, Colonel and Mrs. O'Hara, Lt.-Col. Gordon Hall, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Chapman, Lt.-Col. Watson and Officers, 74th Punjab, Lt.-Col. Hill and Officers, 40th Pathans, Surg.-Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Rayner, Officers, 25th and 26th Punjab, The Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni, Lt.-Col. Sullivan, 36th Sikhs, Major and Mrs. Knox, Capt. and Mrs. Hough, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Walton, Naval officers and wives, Major and Mrs. Lawder, Mr. and Mrs. de Reus, Admiral Tsuchiya and Lieut. Ko (A.D.C.), and Commander Beppu, H.I.J.M.S. *Toshima*, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, 36th Sikhs, Mr. Des Vaux, 36th Sikhs, and M. and Mme. di Osaldia.

THE USE OF ALCOHOL IN HONGKONG.

ABSTINENCE DURING THE WAR.

[Communicated.]

Attention has been drawn from time to time since the war broke out to the great efforts put forward in England, France and Russia to curtail the use of alcohol both by the troops and the general population. In Russia the action of the Government was very drastic, but the result has been extraordinary, and although the Government lost an immense amount of revenue from the cessation of the monopoly of the sale of Vodka the result in the improved moral tone of the population and in the large sums available for the relief of distress has more than compensated the nation for its self-denying attitude. In France the sale of absinthe has been curtailed or prohibited, while in England the public-houses are closed at a much earlier hour than usual with good results.

Our readers are aware that the late Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have also strongly urged upon the people the great objection that there is to offering alcoholic drink to the troops, and the Archbishops and others have made the suggestion that many people might be willing to become abstainers during the war in order to give a practical example to those who are enlisting in the new armies.

The circumstances in this Colony are somewhat different from those at Home in that we have not large numbers of soldiers training in our midst, but it has been suggested at recent meetings of societies engaged in Church work and by local residents that many in Hongkong might be willing during the war to give up the practice of standing drinks or receiving drinks from others and to devote the sums so saved to one or other of the relief funds. The simple rule might be not to offer or accept alcoholic refreshment which entails the signing of a chit or the payment of cash, apart from regular meals.

There would be no need for any formal declaration, but merely the resolve to give up the practice and a rough calculation of the sum so saved in each individual case.

If there should be any widespread demand for a token to be worn by persons who are willing to accept the rule, arrangements could easily be made for this to be done.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

FINED 10 CENTS.

What must surely be the smallest fine on record at the Hongkong Magistracy was imposed yesterday, by Mr. J. R. Wood on a Chinese coolie who was charged with contravening the regulations by conveying a basket through the Blake Gardens. The fine was ten cents.

TWO DOLLARS FOR IMPUDENCE.

A Chinese truck-owner, after being ordered to pay a fine of \$4 on a truck summons, walked away from the dock-rail, placed his cap on his head, and laughed. Mr. Wood observed his behaviour, promptly ordered him back, and fined him \$2 for “disrespectful conduct.”

VALUABLE OPIUM HAUL.

Detective-Sergeant Wills and a number of his detectives on Wednesday night sailed in sampans to a certain rendezvous in Mongkok. The sampans approached a cargo junk lying at anchor there, and in accordance with a pre-arranged plan of operations, surrounded it. Then the police boarded the junk, and a search revealed 47 tins of prepared opium in the hold of the vessel. A woman, alleged to be the mistress of the junk, and one of her male foks were arrested and were remanded by Mr. F. A. Hazeldan yesterday till Wednesday next, bail being fixed at \$10.00 each.

A SERIES OF THEFTS.

A broker named Kharim Din has informed the police that somebody has stolen from his shop 300 maps of Hongkong, worth \$1,500.

A Chinese student living in Gough Street has complained of the theft of jewellery, valued at \$8,499. He stated that the jewellery had been put in a cash-box, which, in turn, had been placed inside a leather-box. All had been stolen.

According to the report of a Chinese shopkeeper, a foki in his employ went out to collect monies for him. The man collected \$5,508, and both foki and money are missing.

Miss Ellis, of Old Kowloon Hotel, has complained to the police that on Thursday morning someone entered her bedroom through an open window and stole three small pearls and a silver-box, the property being worth \$35.

BAILIFF IN THE FAMILY HOUSE.

SEQUEL AT THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

At the Bankruptcy Court yesterday, the case was mentioned of Li Chiu Fan deceased, application being made for the hearing of the petition.

Mr. Jenkin, appearing for the petitioning creditor, the Bank of Taiwan, made the application, and asked for the administration of the estate in bankruptcy of the deceased. The petitioning creditor had a promissory note for roughly \$30,000. The deceased died on December 6th, 1914, and a young gentleman of the age, he imagined, of about 21, claimed to be the executor of the deceased, and he had undertaken to give security to the Bank of Taiwan for the promissory note.

Mr. Needham (representing personal representatives) objected to Mr. Jenkin saying that the executor was 21 years of age.

Mr. Jenkin—Oh, very well then, for the purposes of argument we will say he is 60. (Laughter.) Counsel added that the executor promised to give the security on a certain day, but had failed to do so, and therefore the Bank of Taiwan presented that petition—that the estate should be administered in bankruptcy. The executor of the deceased had filed a notice to the effect that he desired to dispute certain allegations in the petition. His affidavit had been filed, and in it the executor said that the estate of the deceased was an exceedingly wealthy one, and probably was worth six or seven lakhs of dollars.

Mr. Needham here remarked that there were two executors, and he was appearing for both.

Mr. Jenkin went on to say that the detailed list which had been made of the deceased's estate set-out in a deliberate manner that the estate was entitled to 20 leasehold properties, though it was admitted that a good number of the properties were subject to various mortgages. Apart from these mortgages, it was claimed that the property would realise, “for the benefit of the estate,” at least three or four lakhs of dollars. Of course that might be so if they belonged to the estate. In addition to these leaseholds, there was a lot of pure personality, but he had been unable to obtain any particulars of this. However, that affidavit of the executor had been answered by, among other persons, Mr. Hooper (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master).

Mr. Needham objected to the putting in of these affidavits. He had only been informed that morning that they were filed three days ago. They had been deliberately and wilfully held back from him for two days with a view to getting an adjournment and throwing that estate, which was a very wealthy one, into bankruptcy.

Mr. Jenkin pointed out that Mr. Needham was really objecting to the admission of his reply to the executor's affidavit. It was not a question of anything being premature.

Mr. Needham then claimed that he was entitled to have the petition dismissed, because the other side could not prove their case.

Mr. Jenkin again pointed out that the reply to the case of his friend was what his friend was asking to be made inadmissible.

Mr. Needham—This is a very wealthy estate, and my friend is trying to throw it into bankruptcy.

The Chief Justice reminded Mr. Needham that he could not adjudge the estate bankrupt until he saw that it was in a fit state to go into bankruptcy. He would thus have to see the statement of the executor, and also the reply made by the other side.

Mr. Needham said he was prepared to argue the point.

The Chief Justice adjourned the application in order to peruse the affidavits which had been made.

AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

DRASTIC TREATMENT.

At the Summary Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. E. M. Tozer, who appeared for the plaintiff in one of the many cases mentioned to his lordship, complained that the defendant had failed to comply with an order made by the Court last Friday for discovery. “I ask that he be committed to prison,” said Mr. Tozer amid laughter.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull (for defendant)—Do you mean me or my client?

Mr. Tozer—I don't care which of you it is. I got a letter from defendant through Mr. Faithfull that he refused to answer interrogatories.

Mr. Faithfull—You have not had leave to take interrogatories. You have to get leave first.

Mr. Tozer contended that interrogatories came under the meaning of discovery, but his lordship said that the parties had better see him in Chambers to-day.

LOCAL SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG SHIELD COMPETITION.

The annual meeting in connection with the Hongkong Shield Competition was held last evening, there being present Messrs. J. Stalker and W. V. Pennell (Hongkong F.C.) Sergt. Cambridge (R.G.A.), and Corporal Coxon (R.E.), with Mr. J. C. Taylor (Hon. Secretary).

It was reported that six teams had or were expected to enter for the Competition, viz., Hongkong F.C., the Navy, R.G.A., R.E., Police, and a team selected from the Second Division of the Hongkong League. It was decided that the entrance fee (\$10) should be the same as last year.

The draw for the first round resulted as follows:—

The Navy v. R.G.A.

Hongkong Club v. Police.

The R.E. and the Second Division team drew byes, and will oppose each other in the semi-final round. The first round has to be completed by the 20th February, the semi-final by the 13th March, and the final on the 27th March.

CONFUCIANS v. LAM LIONG.

An interesting and exciting match will probably take place between two Chinese football teams, the Confucian F.C. and Lam Liong, which meet at 2.45 to-day on the Military Ground. These Clubs will be represented as follows:—

Confucians: Leung Yuk Tong; Fung Tai and Kwok Ping Kun; Fung Kai Ming; Shiao Pui Ki, and Wong Pun; Chan King Ko, Au Kit Shang, Lam Lu Fun, Ip Kwai Sham (Capt.), and Tin Kwoon Shau.

Lam Liong: Leung Sui Cho; Cheung Wing Hon (Capt.) and Pang Kap Yau; Ho Wai Hing, Hong Fuk Cheong, and Leung Tai Fun; Kwok Sin Hing, Wong Loi Fat, Wong Chak Fui, Leung Wing Tai, and Wong Tai Shun.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Below is the Draw relative to the Hole and Hole Competition open to Members of 15 handicap and over, to be played at Fan Ling, in connection with the Cup kindly presented by His Excellency Sir F. H. May:—

Mr. H. S. Bennett (16)
Mr. S. F. H. May (24)

Mr. E. S. Wood ()
Mr. R. Sutherland (15)

Mr. R. M. Henderson (18)
Mr. R. E. O. Bird ()

Mr. E. R. Bate ()
Mr. K. de Longmire (18)

Mr. E. T. Williams (24)
Mr. C. Woodhead (24)

Mr. W. J. Morrison (15)
Mr. F. Maitland (24)

Mr. L. N. Loeffe (18)
Mr. F. J. de Rome (18)

Mr. J. R. Watson (20)
Mr. D. Landale (15)

Mr. C. C. Stark (18)
Mr. M. M. Maas (18)

Mr. H. D. Browne ()
Mr. A. E. Carleton (16)

Mr. G. H. Bowker (18)
Mr. A. O. Brawn (15)

Mr. E. Newhouse (18)
Mr. J. M. Walker (10)

Mr. R. C. Martin (20)
Mr. H. S. Rouse (15)

Mr. E. F. Aucott (18)
Mr. W. B. Riden (18)

Mr. S. Evans (24)
Mr. J. Hector (25)

Mr. J. C. Taylor (18)
Mr. R. A. Baker (24)

Mr. E. B. Reed (18)
Mr. J. W. Stewart (16)

Mr. G. C. Moxon (18)
Lieut. C. G. B. Coltart ()

Mr. D. G. Bruce (18)
Mr. B. Tanner ()

Mr. C. W. Hewrick (18)
Mr. H. S. Hills ()

Mr. P. Tester (18)
Major D. C. Faichnie (18)

Mr. A. W. Forbes ()
Mr. J. W. Franks (15)

Mr. H. G. Hegarty (16)
Major H. C. Hall (15)

The first round to be played by 31st January. The second round to be played by 7th February. The third round to be played by 14th February. The fourth round to be played by 21st February. The semi-final round to be played by 28th February, and the final round to be played by 7th March. Note—Competitors must verify their handicaps before starting on to-day.

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A BLESSING TO WOMEN.

Throughout the many stages of woman's life, from pensive girlhood through womanhood, motherhood, to the declining years of old age, there is no better, milder, or more effective medical companion to women-folk than Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They promote a healthy and regular condition, cleansing and restoring the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys to perfect working order. A few doses occasionally when well, will assure a pure and healthy system. Years ago, Pills were the medicine of the poor only. To-day the efficacy of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills to overcome the common ailments and restore health and happiness to sick and ailing women, has convinced not only the working section of the population, but the wives and daughters of the more wealthy, professional, and independent classes that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a Great Female Medicine, and are absolutely indispensable to every lady's boudoir.

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THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED IN FRANCE.

REVELATIONS OF GERMAN GUILT.

The Yellow Book, which is the French Government's contribution to the history of the origins of the war and of the negotiations which preceded the beginning of the struggle, is in many respects the most important of the series of diplomatic publications; it is certainly the most complete record of the persistence and patience of the Allies in their desire for peace, the most crushing evidence of Germany's settled intention to bring about war.

The chief value of the Yellow Book as a contribution to history lies in its examination of the psychology of Germany which led the governing classes of that country to regard war not only as inevitable but even as desirable, in its revelation of the calculated efforts made to saturate the people of Germany with this idea.

Two of the most important documents which were summarised in a Reuters' telegram last month are worth quoting in full:—

THE SECRET REPORT.

On April 2nd last year M. Etienne, Minister of War, wrote to M. Jomart, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as follows:—

I have just received from a trustworthy source an official and secret report dealing with the strengthening of the German army. It falls under two heads. The first section consists of general considerations, and the second relates in the greatest detail arm by arm, the steps to be taken. I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of this document, which appears to me to demand your attention.

ETIENNE.

Note regarding the strengthening of the German Army.

BERLIN, March 19th, 1913.

I.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE NEW ARMY LAWS.

The increase has taken place in three stages:—

I.—The Algerian Conference removed the last doubts as to the existence of an Entente between France, England, and Russia. We have seen, on the other hand, that Austria-Hungary was obliged to detach forces for use against Serbia and Italy. Finally, our (i.e., the German) Fleet at that moment was not sufficiently strong. At the end of the dispute the first things to be done, therefore, were to strengthen our coastal defence and to increase our naval force. To the English intention of sending an expeditionary force of 100,000 men to the Continent, we had to reply by better formation of reserves, who would have to be employed according to circumstances on the coast, in our fortresses and in siege operations. It was already clear at that time that a great effort was indispensable.

II.—The French, having violated the Moroccan Conventions, brought about the Agadir incident. At that moment the progress of the French Army, the moral recovery of the nation, the technical advantage gained in the field of aviation and in that of *mitrailleuses*, made an attack against the French less easy than in the previous period. Moreover, an attack by the British Fleet had to be expected. This difficult situation showed the necessity of an increase in the army. This increase was from this moment on regarded as a minimum.

III.—The Balkan War might have dragged us into war in support of our Ally. The new situation to the south of Austria-Hungary diminished the value of the help which this Ally might be able to give us. On the other hand, France had strengthened herself by a new *loi des cadres* (a law strengthening the officering of the French Army). It was therefore necessary to advance the date upon which the new military law should come into force. Opinion is being prepared for a further strengthening of the active Army, which will ensure an honourable peace to Germany, and the possibility of suitably guaranteeing her influence in the affairs of the world. The new Army Law and the complementary measures which must follow will almost allow the complete attainment of this aim. Neither the ridiculous clamours for revenge of the French jingo, nor the English gnashing of teeth, nor the wild gestures of the Slavs, will turn us from our end, which is to strengthen and to extend *Deutschum* (Germanism) throughout the entire world. The French may arm as much as they like. They cannot from one day to another increase their population. The use of a black army on the European theatre of operations will for long remain a dream—a dream, moreover, lacking in beauty.

II.

AIM AND DUTIES OF OUR NATIONAL POLICY OF OUR ARMY, AND OF ITS SPECIAL BRANCHES.

Our new Army Law is but an extension of the military education of the German people. Our ancestors of 1813 made greater sacrifices. It is our sacred duty to sharpen the sword which has been placed in our hand, and to hold it ready for our defence as well as to strike our enemy. The idea that our armaments are a reply to the armaments and policy of the French must be instilled into the people. The people must be accustomed to think that an offensive war on our part is a necessity if we are to combat the adversary's provocations. We must act with prudence in order to arouse no suspicion, and so as to avoid the crisis which might damage our economic life. Things must be so managed that under the weighty impression of powerful armaments, of considerable sacrifices, and of political tension, the outbreak of war (*Looschlagen*) shall be considered as a deliverance, because after it would come decades of peace and of prosperity, such as those which followed 1870. The war must be prepared for from a financial point of view. There is much to be done in this direction. The distrust of our financiers must not be aroused, but nevertheless there are many things which it will be impossible to hide.

There need be no worry about the fate of our colonies. The final result in Europe will settle that for them. On the other hand, disturbances must be stirred up in Northern Africa and in Russia. This will be a means of absorbing the forces of the adversary. It is, therefore, vitally necessary that through well-chosen agents we should get into contact with influential people in Egypt, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco, in order to prepare the necessary measures in case of European war. These secret Allies would, of course, be recognized openly in time of war, and on the conclusion of peace they would be guaranteed the preservation of the advantages they had won. These *desiderata* can be realized. A first attempt made a few years ago gave us the necessary contact. Unfortunately, the relations established then have not been sufficiently consolidated. Whether we like it or not, we shall have to resort to preparations of this sort in order rapidly to bring the campaign to an end. Risings in time of war created by political agents require careful preparation by material means. They must break out simultaneously with the destruction of the means of communication. They should have a guiding head, who might be found among influential religious or political chiefs. The Egyptian school is specially suited for this. More and more it gathers together the intellectuals of the Muslim world. By every means in our power we must be strong, so that by a powerful effort we may destroy our enemies in the east and in the west. But in the next European war the small States must be forced to follow us or must be cowed. In certain conditions their armies and their fortresses could rapidly be conquered or neutralized (this might probably be the case with Belgium and Holland), so as to prevent our western enemy from obtaining a base of operations against our flank. To the north we have nothing to fear from Denmark or from the Scandinavian States. We have the less to fear, as in any case we should arrange for the concentration of a strong army in the north, capable of replying to any evil intentions on this side. At the worst Denmark might be forced by England to abandon her neutrality, but by then the decision would already have been reached by land and sea. Our northern army, the strength of which might be greatly increased by Dutch troops, would oppose an extremely active defence to any attack from this direction. In the south Switzerland forms an extremely solid bulwark, and we can count upon her defending her neutrality against France with energy, and thus protecting this flank. As has been said above, the situation with regard to the small States on our north-western frontier cannot be viewed in the same light. There the matter is vital for us, and the end towards which we should strive should be to take the offensive in great superiority from the outset. For this it will be necessary to concentrate a great army, followed by strong forces of the Landwehr, which will lead the small States to follow us, or, at least, to remain inactive in the theatre of war, and which will crush them in case of armed resistance. If these States could be persuaded to organize their fortification system in such a manner that they could make an effective protection for our flank, the invasion plan might be given up. But for this it would also be necessary, particularly in Belgium, that the army should be reformed so that it might offer serious guarantees of effective resistance. If, on the other hand, that country's defensive organization were turned against us, which would give obvious advantages to our western adversary, we could not in any way offer Belgium any guarantee of the security of her neutrality. A vast field is therefore open for our diplomacy to work in our interests in that country. The plans made in this direction allow of the hope that the offensive might be taken immediately the concentration of the army of the Lower Rhine is completed. An ultimatum with brief delay, followed immediately by invasion, would enable us to justify our action sufficiently from the point of view of International Law. Such are the duties of our Army. They demand large effects. If the enemy attack us, or if we wish to come him, we shall do as did our brothers a hundred years ago. The eagle will take its flight and, seizing the enemy in its sharpened claws, render him harmless. We shall then remember that the provinces of the old German empire, the county of Burgundy, and a large portion of Lorraine, are still in the hands of the Franks, that thousands of our German brothers of the Baltic Provinces groan under the yoke of the Slav. It is a national matter, to give back to Germany what she formerly possessed.

WHAT IS LAWFUL TRADING?

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE KING'S BENCH.

In the King's Bench Division, Mr. Justice Lush delivered his reserved judgment in the case of the Continental Tyre Co. v. Tilling, Ltd., in which the plaintiffs claimed a sum of about £755 3s. for goods supplied.

His lordship remarked that the defendants said as nearly the whole of the shares in the plaintiffs' company were held by Germans, no payment could be made to them. Plaintiffs were a branch of a parent company in Germany, and practically all the shares were held by Germans. It had been argued for the defendants that it was unlawful to make a payment for the benefit of an alien enemy as it would go into the pockets of German shareholders. This, it appeared to his lordship, involved the proposition that it was unlawful for a British subject to trade in England with the plaintiff company.

The right to trade with a company occupying plaintiffs' position was recognized and sanctioned by the Emergency Legislation, and therefore he thought the defence failed. There would be judgment for the plaintiffs for a sum to be ascertained, the figure payable not being agreed upon.

Leave to appeal was granted to defendants, it being arranged that the money should be paid into Court.

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At Night.

After a hard day's work, or after unusual physical exertion, take Horlick's, it helps Nature to tone up your system. It is the ideal Food-Drink—its ingredients are Wheat, Malt, and Milk, scientifically combined and put up in powder form in glass jars. Delicious to the Taste. Made in a moment—no cooking.

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- (in England).

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By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. It restores vitality, improves circulation, cures nervousness, depression, and all other ailments of the brain and nerves. It is a powerful tonic and a most valuable remedy for all who suffer from weakness, nervousness, and other ailments of the brain and nerves.

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Without pure blood health is impossible. Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other defects of the blood from whatever cause arising. It purifies the blood, improves circulation, and restores vitality. It is a powerful tonic and a most valuable remedy for all who suffer from poor blood, impurity, and other defects of the blood.

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EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

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WHY WE ARE AT WAR.

A REPLY TO GERMAN ACADEMICS.

The following letter written by Mr. Ernest Barker, recently appeared in *The Times*—

A friend has been good enough to send me the original text of the pronouncement directed by a number of German professors against the book "Why We are at War," which was published by some members of the Oxford Faculty of Modern History last September.

The protest, which is entitled "against the poisoning of intellectual weapons," accuses the authors of the misuse of science for political objects. I have no desire to answer an accusation so general and so vague. I would only say that the harnessing of history to the chariot wheels of political propaganda, not merely in time of war, but in the long years of peace, is exactly what scholars outside Germany have charged against German historians for many years past. *Tu quoque* is, however, no great argument, and without dealing with generalities, of which there is little profit, I will turn to sundry accusations of error in detail which the pronouncement levels against the book.

(1.)—The signatories to the pronouncement ask whether the authors of the book are ignorant of the fact that "eight days before the declaration of war, a declaration forced on Germany by the mobilization of Russia, the Emperor, trusting in the maintenance of peace, was still absent with the fleet in Norwegian waters and only returned to Berlin on July 26th." Far from being ignorant of the absence of the Emperor, we laid stress on that fact; and we said explicitly, on page 90, that in our belief "the highest authority in the German Empire" was honestly working in favour of European peace, against great obstacles. Our belief may be well-founded or ill-founded. Many Englishmen, like the reviewer of our book in *The Times Literary Supplement*, think that it is ill-founded. But have the German professors, who seem ignorant of that belief, actually read the book they criticize?

(2.)—The signatories ask whether Germany has ever taken, or even planned, a hostile step against England, and whether she has not rather sought for honourable peace with a people "whose close racial affinity the Emperor used to emphasize with the words 'blood is thicker than water.'" Is it not equally possible to ask whether England ever took, or planned, a hostile step against Germany, until Germany, by violation of Belgian neutrality, dragged England into the war? England, reluctantly, has increased her fleet year by year; but was it not Germany who said in 1900 that she "must possess a battle fleet of such strength that even for the most powerful naval adversary (that is to say, even for England) a war would involve such risks as to make that Power's own supremacy doubtful?"

(3.)—The signatories ask whether the authors are ignorant that "England, while she made proposals for mediation before the world, let it be known in Petrograd that she would stand behind Russia." We are. We are entirely ignorant of any such promise given by England to Russia. What we know is that England has been blamed for not giving such a promise, on the ground that, if she had done so, Germany would have retreated from her provocative attitude. What we know is that the German White Book says (on page 11) that "shoulder to shoulder with England we laboured incessantly and supported every proposal in Vienna from which we hoped to gain the possibility of a peaceable solution of the conflict." From what source have the professors drawn their knowledge of a fact unknown to their own Government?

(4.)—The signatories ask whether "people in Oxford know that England herself, with the consent and co-operation of Belgium, and by military agreements and measures, has herself long ago violated the Belgian neutrality for whose defence she pretends to draw the sword." People in Oxford are ignorant of these facts. The English Foreign Office is ignorant, and has to say (see *The Times*, December 7th, page 7), issued a statement which shows that, so far from agreeing with Belgium to violate Belgian neutrality it gave Belgium a pledge in 1913 that it would do nothing of the sort.

(5.)—The signatories devote a paragraph to an attack on England's action in India, Egypt, and South Africa; to England's pursuit of a policy based on interest rather than a policy in conformity with *Völkerrecht*; to England's "treating under her feet" (exactly the phrase used by Treitschke) the "recognized rules of *Völkerrecht*." I am familiar, like many others, with the Treitschkeian interpretation of English history and English policy. I do not believe in the truth of that interpretation; I believe that that interpretation is a "poisoning of intellectual weapons." But it would take a volume to argue the question.

(6.)—The signatories hold that "it is unpardonable that the authors should have allowed themselves to be drawn into a slanderous suspicion of the love of peace of the German Emperor and the German people, and into the attempt to throw the responsibility for the war on the shoulders of Germany." Germany has perhaps loved peace. But why has she been misled—and I for one do not think that we have—are we entirely to blame? And has not the German Chancellor himself just lately attempted to throw the responsibility for the war on the shoulders of England?

May I add that what I have here written I have written on my own single and individual responsibility. And may I add further that for my own part I have honestly laboured, in all that I have said or written on these things during the last few months, to keep what intellectual weapons I possess pure and clean? It is difficult to conquer a very natural national prejudice. If one fails, it is not for want of trying to succeed.

HANYANG IRON WORKS.

A YEAR'S WORK.

Mr. K. T. Chiang, the Secretary of the Hanyang Iron Works, in the course of an address at the annual dinner recently in celebration of the twenty-third anniversary of the works, said—

In the past year the work at Hankow, Tachow and Pinghsiang was carried on smoothly. With the exception of the destruction of the iron bridge at Liling, Hunan, owing to a sudden flood which caused a shortage of 30,000 tons of coal being transported to Hanyang, there was no other misfortune. Owing to the lack of coke supply the No. 1 and No. 3 furnaces had a reduced output of over a thousand tons of iron. The output of pig iron for the past year is estimated at 135,000 tons, while the different kinds of steel turned out reached a total of 98,538 tons. In addition there was made 800 tons of bolts, etc., and 1,200 tons of fire bricks.

Turning to Pinghsiang Colliery, Mr. Chiang said 500,000 tons of coal were produced, of which 165,000 tons were turned into coke, while the Tachow mine produced 480,000 tons of iron ore.

During the past year a good deal was done to extend the works. At Hanyang a No. 4 blast furnace and a No. 7 steel furnace were constructed, while extensions have been made in connection with the steel plate factory, rail mill and fire brick factories.

At Tachow a new iron mine has been purchased, which will be developed immediately. It is expected that in the coming year 700,000 tons of iron ore can be turned out. A new furnace will also be constructed at Yunchieh to the west of Shihuiyao, on a large piece of land now bought of an area of two-by one ft. At Pinghsiang new shafts will be opened and by the coming April 500,000 tons of coal can be turned out.

For all this progress and improvement of the Hanyang Company we are indebted to Mr. Sheng Hsuanhui for his able management of the business; and to all the workers for their faithfulness and energy in the execution of their duties.

The *Peking Daily News* says:—The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce some time ago sent a representative to inspect the Hanyang Iron Works and form an estimate of the total cost of the plant with a view to making it a State property. The representative has now sent in his report, which contains some valuable information. He says that there are forty foreign engineers and 8,050 Chinese labourers working in the Hanyang Iron Works. The plant can produce 14,000 tons of pig iron every month, steel rails to the amount of 7,000 tons, and an unlimited amount of steel plates and nails. The ground occupied by the Works is upwards of 100,000 square feet, and the capital is \$20,000,000.

A TERRIBLE HANDICAP.

AND

HOW TO REMOVE IT.

Good fortune in life, in the vast majority of cases, must be a matter of good health. Without it the drawbacks in carving out a career will be a burden so near breaking point as to be a constant anxiety. And for your own credit's sake you want to do justice to yourself.

Now, disorders of the organs of digestion, stomach, liver and bowels, are responsible for more of the complaints which handicap humanity than any other. True, many of them are minor. True, many of them are easily remedied if character and are easily removed. Neglect them and they settle down obstinately to thwart you at every point from doing your best, and frequently they completely prostrate you. Plainly you need a steady-by you can rely on to keep you fit and well. Let us convince you how easy it is to get Mother Seigel's Syrup is.

Since it was introduced forty years ago, this famous herbal remedy has extended its frontiers wider, much wider, than the British Empire. Its beneficial work in fighting troubles of the stomach, liver, and bowels is known and appreciated in each of the five continents, and in vessels on every one of the Seven Seas. A great variety of tongues utter its praises; but the meaning of the languages is the same. Let a voice from South Africa speak.

Mr. Jas. Booth, of Market Square, Burgersdorp, Cape Province, wrote on February 4th, 1914:—"Soon after landing in South Africa about three years ago, I began to suffer most severe pains in the region of the heart, which brought on frequent attacks of palpitation; after meals I was very seldom free from head-aches and an uncomfortable fullness in the chest. I was invariably in a state of lassitude, and became so exhausted and worried that I was unfit for anything. Eventually I lost all inclination for food. Agonising shooting pains afflicted me at night, especially between the shoulder blades, and deprived me of sleep.

"This went on for several months, during which, try as I would, I could find no relief, until at last I was advised to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. The effects of a few doses so relieved my sufferings and restored my appetite to such activity that I knew I had at last found the right remedy. My progress was of so speedy a nature that five bottles had the effect of re-invigorating my whole system, and imparting the most desirable of all blessings—good health."

Similarly striking testimony could be furnished from thousands of one time sufferers in the Old World and the New. Mother Seigel's Syrup has indeed the world for its public.

The secret of its success is easy to state. It goes to work in Nature's own way; and by its tonic action on the stomach, liver and bowels, you get relief for your food and power to digest it. When the body is properly nourished impurity is banished, and the nerves are set at "Steady." Don't be misled into accepting the substitute for Mother Seigel's Syrup which are sometimes offered. The worth of forty years' reputation cannot be built up in a day or so these shoddy imitations only last.

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To safeguard these ages cut policy for the future in the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

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Kienyuen, o/o Tongyongkong	Shanghai
Kwongshing, o/o Chunshing	Shanghai
Willington Tongyoo	Kobe
Namsun, Wo Hing Street	Nagasaki
Milner Victoria Ice House St. Shanghai	

Coughs, colds

and chills should never be neglected. In order to relieve the hacking cough, to soothe inflamed tissues, to regain the health and strength that resists or overcomes serious illness, it is necessary to follow the guidance of thousands of doctors and nurses who insist on the use of genuine

SCOTT'S Emulsion

Sold by all Chemists.

[55-7]

KEATING'S LOZENGES

cure the worst Cough

HIMRODS

Divos Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

40 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

RIGAUD'S KANAKA OF JAPAN TOILET WATER

Beware of imitations.

RIGAUD & Co

PARFUMERS

8, rue Vivienne, 8 Paris-France

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

CURE FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH BOTTLE. IF NOT, IT IS A SHODDY IMITATION.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

Entries close for the Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.

Saturday, 20th Jan.—

8 p.m.—A Garden Fête in the grounds of the University.

Tuesday, 2nd Feb.—

11.20 p.m.—West Point Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Noon—Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

12.15 p.m.—Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Tuesday, 9th Feb.—

Noon—Hongkong, Canton & Marco Steamboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

BECKBERG, Dutch str., 2,447, Von Waarden, 21st January—Daly 15th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

FUKURA MARU, Japanese str., 1,946, J. Okazaki, 22nd January—Moji 16th January, Coal.—Order.

HONGKONG, British str., 1,350, Wilde, 22nd January—Sawtoe 21st January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

JADE, French str., 208, J. Pannier, 22nd January—Haiphong 20th January, General.—Order.

ONCEA, British str., 3,210, W. C. Lyett, 22nd January—Manila 20th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TEAN, British str., 1,990, Walker, 22nd January—Manila 19th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TRIPANAS, Dutch str., 2,444, H. Lange, 22nd January—Amoy 21st January, Ballast.—Java China Japan Lijn.

VANG, Norwegian str., 873, J. Jobson, 21st January—Hohow 20th January, General.—Chinese.

WIMBLEDON, British str., 2,430, J. Cantell, 21st January—Chingwantao 11th January, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. Tean reports: Fine weather with light to moderate winds.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Tean, from Manila, Mrs. and Miss Sheridan.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The T.K.K. str. Nippon Maru, which left San Francisco on the 26th December, is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan ports and Shanghai on the 29th January, at 8 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. Unia left Calcutta on the 8th January, and may be expected here on or about the 20th January.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

"NUBIA"

Arrived Hongkong on 17th Jan. 1915, from BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at risk here in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Moldavia."

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. "E. I. S. N."

And B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1915.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLEBROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

S.S. "BENDORAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 1st Feb., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLEBROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENGLYLE"

Captain R. Webster, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M. TO-DAY.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, 26th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

THE Steamship

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Captain R. Webster, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

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Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

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Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "A," nearest Hongkong "B," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "C," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "D," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & NO.	PORT	CAPTAIN	FOR PASSENGER APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
LONDON	RAVENSCHIRE	Brit. str.	—	A. Collier	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst.
LONDON & SINGAPORE VIA PEKING, COLOMBO, &c.	MAKURA	Brit. str.	—	A. Collier	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st Mar., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	DUMBER	Brit. str.	—	B. Kon	MESSAGHERIES MARITIMES	Today, at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KATOH MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Kanada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.
VIETNAM, SINGAPORE, SUEZ, TACOMA & PANAMA, &c.	SHIDZUKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Kanada	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day.
VIETNAM, SINGAPORE, SUEZ, TACOMA & PANAMA, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Kanada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
VIETNAM, SINGAPORE, SUEZ, TACOMA & PANAMA, &c.	SHIDZUKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Kanada	OKADA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
VIETNAM, SINGAPORE, SUEZ, TACOMA & PANAMA, &c.	PANAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Kanada	OKADA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 4th Feb., at 3 p.m.
VIETNAM, SINGAPORE, SUEZ, TACOMA & PANAMA, &c.	CHINESE PRINCE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	SEAWAY, TOMES & Co.	About 8th Feb.
VIETNAM, SINGAPORE, SUEZ, TACOMA & PANAMA, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	Emery Rice	CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY	On 24th Feb.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MONGOLIA	Am. str.	—	E. Bent	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 17th Feb., at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Hill	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	ARTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. L. Smith	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 2nd Mar., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	HYACINTH MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Wad	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Mar.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ALDENHAM	Jap. str.	—	E. J. Todd	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 12th Feb., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SURAT	Brit. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	LYBODAS	D. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. H. Laver	YATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES	Quick despatch.
KOBE	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th Feb., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANAO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. H. Laver	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Feb., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 26th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	MESSAGHERIES MARITIMES	About 26th inst.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	DAVID BECKSON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Feb.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th Feb.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	YATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	OKADA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 3rd Feb., at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	OKADA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 13th Feb., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	OKADA SHOSHIN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.	On 26th inst., at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.	On 29th inst., at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.	On 2nd Feb., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th Feb., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	YATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	OKADA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	THE BANK LINE LTD.	End February.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	LANGHOU	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Laver	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst., at 8 a.m.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE ... "FOOKSANG" ... Saturday, 23rd Jan., 1 p.m.

FROM MANILA ... "HANGSANG" ... Saturday, 23rd Jan., 3 p.m.

FROM SHANGHAI ... "HANGSANG" ... Sunday, 24th Jan., 11 p.m.

FROM HOIHOW & HAIPHONG ... "LOKSANG" ... Sunday, 24th Jan., 11 p.m.

FROM MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Saturday, 30th Jan., 3 p.m.

FROM KOBE ... "LAISANG" ... Tuesday, 2nd Feb., Daylight.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.—January 31st, to 7th February, 1915.

A special reduced rate of \$50 for return passage is available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Hotel Tax.

THE STEAMERS "KUTANG" AND "POKANG" ... with a crew of 30 men ... for 3 weeks for Java and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Mail to Hongkong. They occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATUNG" ... from Hongkong to Japan ... leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Mail and returning via Japan to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Chusan, Tientsin, Peking, W'nd, N'ghow, Tientsin and Lohuan.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Red Sea, Lahad Dain, Singapore, Taiwan, Unkuan, Tientsin and Lohuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1915.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

LONDON ... "RADNORSHIRE" ... On 30th Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" AND "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA ... "GLENGLYLE" ... On 23rd Jan.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

LONDON ... "RADNORSHIRE" ... On 30th Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" AND "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

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Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

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Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA ... "GLENGLYLE" ... On 23rd Jan.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons

PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

MONGOLIA ... Sailing WEDNESDAY, 17th Feb., at 1 p.m.

PERSIA (via Manila) ... TUESDAY, 2nd Mar., at Noon.

KOREA ... TUESDAY, 9th Mar., at 1 p.m.

SIBERIA ... WEDNESDAY, 17th Mar., at 1 p.m.

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Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, Colon, etc.

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Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

PASSAGE RATES:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 AND £45.

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THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

[illegible]

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

Steamers.		Displacement.						[Leave Hongkong.		
KATOBI	MARU	100	000	20,000	Tons...	700	000	000	Thurs.,	23th Jan.
KAMO		10	000	15,000	35	000	100	000	00	11th Feb.
KASHIMA		10	100	20,000	35	000	100	000	00	14th Feb.
MISHIMA		10	100	20,000	35	000	100	000	00	15th Mar.
25WA		10	100	25,000	35	000	100	000	00	25th Apr.
ATSUTA		10	000	16,000	35	000	100	000	00	8th May.
YABAKA		10	000	25,000	35	000	100	000	00	22nd Apr.
MIYASAKI		10	000	16,000	35	000	100	000	00	6th May.
KITANO		10	000	16,000	35	000	100	000	00	20th May.
FUSHIMI		10	1000	25,000	35	000	100	000	00	3rd June.

FOR AMERICA.		Tons.		Tons.		Tues.		26th Jan.	
* SHIDZUOKA	MARU	000	000	12,500	Tons...	000	000	000	9th Feb.
SADO		10	000	12,500	30	000	100	000	23rd Feb.
YOKOHAMA		10	000	12,500	30	000	100	000	9th Mar.
AWA		10	000	12,500	30	000	100	000	23rd Mar.
SHIDZUOKA		10	000	12,500	30	000	100	000	6th Apr.
TAMBA		10	000	12,500	30	000	100	000	20th Apr.
AKI		10	000	12,500	30	000	100	000	4th May.
SADO		10	000	12,500	30	000	100	000	18th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
 Telephone Nos. 792 and 1241

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON

**TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.**

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamer to COLOMBO	Leave SHANG- HAI	Leave HONG- KONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSHFIELD and LONDON	Due at MARSH- FIELD LES	Due at FURNES (London) 1 day later
p.m. Thurs.			Noon.		Friday	Thursday
Jan. 13	NUBIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 29	MOOLTAN	Feb. 27	Mar. 8
—	ORIENTAL	Feb. 8	Feb. 12	MOLDAVIA	Mar. 13	Mar. 15
—	MALTA	Feb. 23	Feb. 27	EGYPT	Mar. 27	Apr. 2
Mar. 1	SARDINIA	Mar. 8	Mar. 12	MEDINA	Apr. 10	Apr. 16
—	ASSAYE	Mar. 22	Mar. 26	MONSOLIA	Apr. 24	Apr. 30
Mar. 29	ORIENTAL	Apr. 5	Apr. 9	MALWA	May 8	May 14
Apr. 12	MALTA	Apr. 20	Apr. 24	MORABA	May 22	May 28
—	SARDINIA	May. 3	May. 7	MALWA	June 5	June 11
May 10	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOOLTAN	June 19	June 25

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the **ACCELERATED ARRIVAL** of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday. Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

F A R E S:					
The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—					
			LONDON		
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£55.	Return 89.
	"B"	"	"	£59	" 89.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£44.	" 86.
	"B"	"	"	£40.	" 86.
			MARSEILLES		
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£61.	Return 91.
	"B"	"	"	£55.	" 83.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£42.	" 85.
	"B"	"	"	£38.	" 85.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:							
STEAMERS.	Leave YOKAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'SEILLIE	Due at LONDON	
	about	about	about	about	about	about	
NANKIN	Jan. 4	Jan. 15	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 23	Mar. 1	
NAHUR	Mar. 15	Mar. 26	Mar. 31	Apr. 6	May 4	May 1	
NORE	Mar. 29	Apr. 9	Apr. 14	Apr. 20	May 18	May 2	
NEL ORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 15	June 2	
NAGOYA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 1	June 29	July 1	

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO
FARES TO LONDON;
1st Saloon £50 Single: £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single: £52 Return
FARES TO MARSEILLES;
1st Saloon £46 Single. 2nd Saloon £33 Single.
All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy
THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 15%
For Further Particulars, apply to—
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1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

11. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2696.

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases.
